Western Carolinian.

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TERMS

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

New Establishment.

BENNET H. STAMMIRE,

HAS commenced the *TAILORIAG BUSINESS*, in the room formerly occupied by Thomas Dickson, attached to Thos: L. Cowan's Store, opposite to Kyles and Meenan's Store, and very convenient to all the other Stores in town; where he is prepared to execute, in a style of workmanship not inferior to any in the United States, all descriptions of work in his line of business, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Mr. *Silas Templeton* and myself having made arrangements to carry on the business in connexion, we will thereby be enabled to accommodate all who may feel disposed to patronize us, on as short notice as can be wished for, and on terms as reasonable as any Tailor in the state, who will execute his work in a style equal to ours.

SILAS TEMPLETON will continue his shop at the old stand, formerly occupied by Revell and Templeton, between Edward Cress's Store and James B. Hampton's Watch-Maker's Shop. At both Shops the best of workmen will be employed, and the latest fashions regularly received from Philadelphia and New-York; which, with the advantage of having two shops, will afford greater facilities for executing work than any establishment which has heretofore existed in this part of the country.

Silas Templeton is grateful for the patronage he has hitherto received; and hopes that his and Mr. Stammire's faithful attention to business, will not only insure them a continuance of that liberal patronage, but an additional business, which their present situation will enable them to attend to, and which will secure all those who favor them with work, against any disappointment in its prompt execution.

Salisbury, August 16, 1827. 76

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, under the firm of *HAGUE & HAMPTON*, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, - - -	$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, - -	3
Pantaloons, - - - -	1 25
Waistcoats, - - - - - -	1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop: we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.
WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827. 2t78

Look at This!

THE subscribers. (Thos. V Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into copartnership in the

Tailoring Business,

to be carried on in the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that the subscribers have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workmanship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.

All kinds of *Cutting* will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, July 25*th*, 1827. 5t78

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE GARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 6t

Mr. White: I request of you to publish Mr. Clay's Speech near Lexington, Ken. Myself, and the friends of Messrs. Adams and Clay generally, view it as a masterly defence against the calumny which has been lavished upon those gentlemen. I am content that you should divide the speech, if you will but give it to us.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Aug. 20th, 1827.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

At the Dinner at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, July 12, 1827.

4. *Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay.*—The furnace of persecution may be heated seven times hotter, and seventy times more, he will come out unscathed by the fire of malignity, brighter to all and dearer to his friends; while his enemies shall sink with the dross of their own vile materials.

Mr. Clay, after the above toast had been read, addressed the company as follows:

Mr. President, friends and fellow-citizens:

I beg permission to offer my hearty thanks, and to make my respectful acknowledgments, for the affectionate reception which has been given me during my present visit to my old Congressional district, and for this hospitable and honourable testimony of your esteem and confidence. And I thank you especially for the friendly sentiments and feelings expressed in the toast which you have just done me the honour to drink. I always had the happiness of knowing that I enjoyed, in a high degree, the attachment of that portion of my fellow citizens whom I formerly represented: but I should never have been sensible of the strength and ardour of their affection, except for the extraordinary character of the times. For near two years and a half I have been assailed with a rancour and bitterness which have few examples. I have found myself the particular object of concerted and concentrated abuse; and others, thursting themselves between you and me, have dared to arraign me for treachery to your interests. But my former constituents, unaffected by the calumnies which have been so perseveringly circulated to my prejudice, have stood by me with a generous constancy and a noble magnanimity. The measure of their regard and confidence has risen with, and even surpassed, that of the malevolence, great as it is, of my personal and political foes. I thank you, gentlemen, who are a large portion of my late constituents. I thank you, and every one of them, with all my heart, for the manly support which I have uniformly received. It has cheered and consoled me, amidst all my severe trials; and may I not add that it is honourable to the generous hearts and enlightened heads who have resolved to protect the character of an old friend and faithful servant?

The numerous manifestations of your confidence and attachment will be among the latest and most treasured recollections of my life. They impose on me obligations which can never be weakened or cancelled. One of these obligations is, that I should embrace every fair opportunity to vindicate that character which you have so generously sustained, and to evince to you and to the world, that you have not vielded to the impulses of a blind and enthusiastic sentiment. I feel that I am, on all fit occasions, especially bound to vindicate myself to my former constituents. It was as *their* representative; it was in the fulfilment of a high trust which *they* confided to me, that I have been accused of violating the most sacred of duties, of treating their wishes with contempt, and their interests with treachery. Nor is this obligation, in my conception of its import, at all weakened by the dissolution of the relations which heretofore existed between us. I would instantly resign the place I hold in the councils of the nation, and directly appeal to the suffrages of my late constituents, as a candidate for re-election, if I did not know that my foes are of that class whom one rising from the dead cannot convince, whom nothing can silence, and who wage a war of extermination. On the issue of such an appeal, they would redouble their abuse of me and of you; for their hatred is common to us both.

They have compelled me so often to be the theme of my addresses to the people, that I should have willingly abstained on this festive occasion, from any allusion to this subject, but for a new and imposing form which the calumny against me has recently assumed. I am again put on my defence, not of any new charge nor by any new adversary; but of the old charges, clad in a new dress, and exhibited by an open and undisguised enemy. The ficitious names have been stricken from the foot of the indictment, and that of a known and substantial prosecutor has been voluntarily offered. Undaunted by the formidable name of that prosecutor, I will avail myself, with your indulgence, of this fit opportunity of free and unreserved intercourse with you, as a large number of my late constituents, to make some observations on the past and present state of the question. When evidence shall be produced; as I have now a clear right to demand in support of the accusation, it will be the proper time for me to take such notice of it as its nature may require.

In February, 1825, it was my duty, as the Representative of this District, to vote for some one of the three candidates for the Presidency, who were returned to the House of Representatives. It has been established, and can be further proved, that, before I left this state the preceding fall, I communicated to several gentlemen of the highest respectability, my fixed determination not to vote for General Jackson. The friends of Mr. Crawford assented to the last, that the condition of his health was such as to enable him to administer the duties of the office. I thought otherwise, after I reached Washington City, and visited him to satisfy myself; and that that physical impediment, if there were no other objections, ought to prevent his election. Although the Delegations from four states voted for him, and his pretensions were zealously pressed to the very last moment, it has been of late asserted, and I believe by some of the very persons who then warmly espoused his cause, that his incompetency was so palpable as clearly to limit the choice to two of the three returned candidates. In my view of my duty, there was no alternative but that which I embraced. That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit, but these did not weigh a feather in comparison with the greater and insurmountable objections, long and deliberately entertained against his competitor. I take this occasion, with great satisfaction, to state, that my objections to Mr. Adams arose chiefly from apprehensions which have not been realized. I have found him at the head of the Government, able, enlightened, patient of investigation, and ever ready to receive with respect, and when approved by his judgment, to act upon the counsels of his official advisers. I add, with unmixt pleasure, that, from the commencement of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, no Chief Magistrate and Cabinet so united on all public measures, and so cordial and friendly in all their intercourse, private and official, as those are of the present President.

Had I voted for General Jackson, in opposition to the well known opinions, which I entertained of him, one-tenth part of the ingenuity and zeal which have been employed to excite prejudices against me, would have held me up to universal contempt; and what would have been worse, *I* should have *felt* that I really deserved it.

Before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter, published in the Columbian Observer, at Philadelphia a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty. This letter being avowed by Mr. George Kremer, I instantly demanded from the House of Representatives an investigation. A committee was accordingly, on the 5th day of February, 1825, appointed in the rare mode of balloting by the House, instead of by the selection of the Speaker. It was composed of some of the leading members of the body, not one of whom was my political friend in the preceding Presidential canvass. Although Mr. Kremer, in addressing the House, had declared his willingness to bring forward his proofs, and his readiness to abide the issue of the inquiry, his fears, or other counsels than his own, prevailed upon him to take refuge in a miserable subterfuge. Of all possible periods, that was the most fitting to substantiate the charge, if it was true. Every circumstance was then fresh; the witnesses all living and present; the election not yet complete; and therefore the imputed corrupt bargain not fulfilled. All these powerful considerations had no weight with the conspirators and their accessaries, and they meanly shrunk from even an attempt to prove their charge, for the best of all possible reasons—because, being false and fabricated, they could adduce no proof which was not false and fabricated.

During two years and a half, which have now intervened, a portion of the press, devoted to the cause of General Jackson, has been teeming with the vilest calumnies against me, and the charge, under every cameleon form, has been a thousand times repeated. Up to this time, I have in vain invited investigation, and demanded evidence. None, not a particle, has been adduced.

The extraordinary ground has been taken, that the accusers were not bound to establish by proof the guilt of their designated victim. In a civilized, christian and free community, the monstrous principle has been assumed, that accusation and conviction are synonymous; and that the persons who deliberately bring forward an atrocious charge, are exempted from all obligations to substantiate it! And the pretext is, that the crime, being of a political nature, is shrouded in darkness, and incapable of being substantiated. But is there any real difference, in this respect, between political and other offences? Do not all perpetrators of crime endeavour to conceal their guilt, and to elude detection? If the accuser of a political offence is absolved from the duty of supporting his accusation, every other accuser of offence stands equally absolved. Such a principle, practically carried into society, would subvert all harmony, peace and tranquillity. None—no age, nor sex, nor profession, nor calling, would be safe against its baleful and overwhelming influence. It would amount to an universal license to universal calumny!

No one has ever contended, that the proof should be exclusively that of eye witnesses, testifying from their senses positively and directly to the fact. Political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial as well as positive evidence. But I do contend, that *some* evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited. If there be none, how do the accusers *know* that an offence has been perpetrated? If they do know it, let us have the *facts* on which their conviction is based. I will not even assert that, in public affairs, a citizen has not a right, freely to express his *opinions* of public men, and to speculate upon the motives of their conduct. But if he chooses to promulgate opinions, let them be given as *opinions*. The public will correctly judge of their value and their grounds. No one has a right to put forth the positive assertion, that a political offence has been committed, unless he stands prepared to sustain, by satisfactory proof of some kind, its actual existence.

If he who exhibits a charge of a political crime is, from its very nature, disabled to establish it, how much more difficult is the condition of the accused? innocence, if no affirmative proof of his guilt is, or can be, adduced?

It must have been a conviction that the justice of the public required a definite charge, by a responsible accuser, that has, at last, extorted from General Jackson his letter of the 6th of June, lately published. I approach that letter with great reluctance not on my own account, for on that, I do most heartily and sincerely rejoice that it has made its appearance. But it is a reluctance, excited by the feelings of respect, which I would anxiously have cultivated towards its author. He has, however, by that letter, created such relations between us, that in any language which I may employ, in examining its contents, I feel myself bound by no other obligations than those which belong to truth, to public decorum, and to myself

The first consideration which must, on the perusal of the letter, force itself upon every reflecting mind, is that which arises out of the delicate posture in which General Jackson stands before the American public. He is a candidate for the Presidency, avowed and proclaimed. He has no competitor at present, and there is no probability of his having any, but one. The charges which he has allowed himself to be the organ of communicating to the very public who is to decide the question of the Presidency, though directly aimed at me, necessarily implicate his only competitor. Mr. Adams and myself are both guilty, or we are both innocent, of the imputed arrangement between us. *His* innocence is absolutely irreconcilable with *my* guilt. If General Jackson, therefore, can establish my guilt, and, by inference, or by insinuation, that of his sole rival, he will have removed a great obstacle to the consummation of the object of his ambition. And if he can, at the same time, make out his own purity of conduct, and impress the American people with a belief that his purity and integrity alone prevented his success before the House of Representatives, his claims will become absolutely irresistible. Were there ever more powerful motives to propagate—was there ever greater interest, at all hazards, to prove the truth of charges?

I state the case, I hope, fairly; I mean to state it fairly and fearlessly. If the position be one which exposes General Jackson to unfavourable suspicions, it must be borne in mind that he has voluntarily taken it, and he must abide the consequences. I am acting on the defensive, and it is he who assails me, and who has called forth, by the eternal laws of self protection, the right to use all legitimate means of self-defence.

General Jackson has shown, in his letter, that he is not exempt from the influence of that bias towards one's own interests, which is unfortunately the too common lot of human nature. It is *his* interest to make out that he is a person of spotless innocence, and of unsullied integrity; and to establish, by direct charge, or by necessary inference, the want of those qualities in his rival. Accordingly, we find throughout the letter, a laboured attempt to set forth his own immaculate purity in striking contrast with the corruption which is attributed to others. We would imagine from his letter, that he very seldom touches a newspaper.—The Telegraph is mailed regularly for him at Washington, but it arrives at the Hermitage very irregularly. He would have the public to infer, that the Postmaster at Nashville, whose appointment happened not to be upon his recommendation, obstructed his reception of it. In consequence of his not receiving the Telegraph, he had not on the 6th June, 1827, seen Carter Beverley's famous Fayetteville letter, dated the 8th of the preceding March, published in numerous gazettes, and published, I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of ascertaining the fact, in the gazettes of Nashville. I will not say, contrary to General Jackson's assertion, that he had never read that letter, when he wrote that of the 6th of June, but I must think that it is very strange that he should not have seen it; and that I doubt whether there is another man of any political eminence in the United States who has not read it. There is a remarkable coincidence between General Jackson and certain editors who espouse his interest, in relation to Mr. Beverley's letter. They very early took the ground in respect to it, that I ought, under my *own signature*, to come out and deny the statements. And General Jackson now says, in his letter of the 6th of June, that he "always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communi-

The distinguished member of Congress, who bore the alleged overture, according to General Jackson, presented himself with diplomatic circumspection, lest he should wound the very great sensibility of the General. He avers that the communication was intended with the most friendly motives, "that he came as a friend," and that he hoped, however it might be received, there would be no alteration in the friendly feelings between them. The General graciously condescends to receive the communication, and, in consideration of the standing of the distinguished member, and of his having always been a professed friend, he is promised impunity, and assured that there shall be no change of amicable ties. After all these necessary preliminaries are arranged between the high negotiating powers, the envoy proceeds, "He had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky.") [Is this General Jackson's inuendo, or that of the distinguished member of Congress?] "That the friends of Mr. Clay stated the West does not want to seperate from the West, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." To which the General states himself to have replied in substance, "That in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle, and, contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did *suppose* he had come from Mr. Clay, *although he used the terms Mr. Clay's friends,*) that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends, and myself with them." Now all these professions are very fine, and display admirable purity. But its sublimity would be somewhat more impressive, if some person

other than General Jackson had proclaimed it. He would go into the Presidential chair, but never, no! never contrary to "the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents;" two modes of arriving at it the more reasonable, as there happens to be no other constitutional way. He would "see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself," before he would reach the Presidential chair by "such means of bargain and corruption." I hope General Jackson did not intend that the whole human race should be also swallowed up, on the contingency he has stated, nor that they were to guaranty that he has an absolute repugnance to the employment of any exceptionable means to secure his elevation to the Presidency. If he had rendered the distinguished member of Congress a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him and the infamous proposition which he bore, to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to untarnished integrity, which the General so modestly puts forward. But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it, advises him to accept it, and yet that person still retains the friendship of General Jackson, who is so tender of his character that his name is carefully concealed and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he be a member of the House of Representatives, is doubly infamous—infamous for the advice which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body of which he was a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom General Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men whose characters were never questioned.

Of all the properties which belong to honourable men, not one is so highly prized as that of character. General Jackson cannot be insensible to its value, for he appears to be most anxious to set forth the loftiness and purity of his own. How has he treated mine? During the dispensation of the hospitalities of the Hermitage, in the midst of a mixed company, composed of individuals from various States, he permits himself to make certain statements respecting my friends and me, which, if true, would forever dishonour and degrade us. The words are hardly passed from his mouth, before they are committed to paper by one of his guests, and transmitted in the form of a letter to another State, where they are published in a newspaper, and thence circulated—but what these statements were made, "without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals." Does he reprove the indiscretion of the guest who had violated the sanctity of a conversation at the hospitable board? Far from it. The public is incredulous. It cannot believe that General Jackson would be so wanting in delicacy and decorum. The guest appeals to him for the confirmation of the published statements; and the General promptly addresses a letter to him, in which "he most unequivocally confirms (says Mr. Carter Beverley,) all I have said regarding the overture made to him pending the last Presidential election before Congress; and he *asserts a great deal more than he ever told me.*" I should be glad to know if all the versions of the tale have now made their appearance, and whether General Jackson will allege that he did not "calculate" upon the publication of his letter of the 6th of June.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Extract from Mr. M'Duffie's Speech, delivered at a Dinner in North Carolina.

It is said by Mr. Clay that General Jackson is a "military chieftain," and that it would endanger the liberties of the country to elevate him to the chief civil office of the Republic.

A very brief recurrence to the history of military usurpers will satisfy you that such an objection would be better suited to the declamations of a schoolboy, than to the grave discussions of a statesman. The three principal military usurpers who have figured in the history of the world, are Cæsar, Cromwell and Bonaparte; and I invite your particular attention to the condition of Rome, England and France, at the period of their respective usurpations, and to the causes which paved the way for their ascendency. In each of these remarkable instances, the country of the military usurpers was notoriously sunk to the lowest depths of wretchedness, and involved in the destructive anarchy of civil war, by the *universal corruption* and oppressive despotism of the civil Government. Who, if he had been a Roman, would not have preferred the dominion of Cæsar, to that of the profligate and corrupt factionists who were put down by him? Who, if an Englishman, would not have preferred the dominion of Cromwell, who carried the glory of England to the extremities of the earth, to the profligate tyranny of the Stuarts, who became the degraded pensioners of France, in order to enslave their own subjects? Who, if he were a Frenchman, would not prefer even the military despotism of Bonaparte, either to the civil tyranny and civil corruption of the Bourbons, or to the bloody despotism of such monsters as Robespierre, Marat and Danton, who assumed the name of liberty only to stain her altars with the blood of her most patriotic citizens.

In fact it may be broadly laid down as a general political truth—and I defy any one to produce a single exception in the history of civilized nations—that no 'military chieftain' ever has usurped, or in the nature of things ever can usurp the civil government of a country, but in a state of civil war growing out of a *civil despotism or civil corruption*. And, in every instance, it will be found that the military usurper so far from destroying the public liberty, has partially saved the country from that anarchy, whose throne had been previously erected upon the ruins of that liberty. What then is the moral to be drawn from these examples? It is that our liberty can be destroyed only by the corruption of our *civil* rulers; and that if a 'military usurper' ever should obtain the sceptre of dominion, the corruption of the civil government is the only avenue through which he can march to empire. How ridiculous, then, does the objection appear, that General Jackson is 'a military chieftain,' even if he was such in the full sense of the expression? How much more have we to apprehend for the liberty of the country, from which such men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay defraud the People of their rights, than from the election, by the People, of such 'military chieftains,' as General Jackson? And what is it, I pray you, that exposes Gen. Jackson to the proscriptive denunciation of being a 'military chieftain?' I will tell you fellow citizens. In a period of great national peril, when a powerful and veteran army threatened an important city of the Union—the key of our whole Western country—with capture and desolation, Gen. Jackson, recently taken from the walks of private life, destitute of a regular military education—having been but a very short period in the regular army—but impelled by an ardour of patriotism, in which no man surpasses him; animated by a courage which fears no consequences, and sustained by that exalted genius which eminently qualifies him for command—rushed forward to the point of danger, and overcoming difficulties, which to any other man would have been insurmountable—treason within, and a superior army without—achieved one of the most signal and glorious victories that is to be found on the records of military history. And is Gen. Jackson, with only a few years military service, because they were thus signalized, to be disqualified for civil office? Are we to by sustaining every privation, and braving every peril renders him dangerous to public liberty, because it has made him the object of a nation's gratitude? In fact Gen. Jackson has served his country much longer in a civil than in a military capacity—has for more than 10 years ceased to hold a military commission, and yet we hear the dignitaries of Government denouncing him as a dangerous military chieftain. Where are his soldiers, and who are they? Of the regular army, John Quincy Adams is Commander in Chief, the soldiers of Andrew Jackson are—*the people*. So much, fellow citizens, for the charge brought by Mr. Clay against Gen. Jackson, for saving his country.

There are some minor objections which I should be very glad to answer, but on such an occasion I will not so far tax your patience.

[Some of the crowd here significantly pronounced the name of *Ambrister!* in an audible tone, which was evidently intended for the ear of M'Duffie, and was thus promptly noticed by him.]

I hear a voice exclaim Ambrister! As I presume it is from a constituent, it shall receive the most respectful attention. I thank you sir, for that word; for it furnishes me with an occasion to vindicate Gen. Jackson against one of many charges brought against him, founded on the most patriotic and meritorious acts of public life. Who, then, was Ambrister, and what were the causes of his execution? He was a British renegade, an outlaw from civilization, who associated himself with our savage enemies, whose known rule of warfare was an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children—supplied them with the instruments of death, and instigated them to carry desolation amongst the peaceful and defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers, contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare. Gen. Jackson made a prisoner of this monster, stained with the blood of hundreds of our helpless women and their infant children. By the principles of the law of nations, he had subjected himself to the laws of retaliation, precisely in the same degree that the Indians themselves were subject to it. The example of his execution was essential to the protection of the inhabitants of the frontiers, against a murderous and savage warfare. If Gen. Jackson had yielded to the suggestions of a false humanity, and spared his life, the blood of all the wowen and children massacred by his instigation would have rested upon him. The God of eternal justice and mercy ratified the sentence which consigned this blood stained monster to a speedy death.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The Cincinnatti Advertiser was last night placed in my hands by a friend, containing an address from General Jackson to the public, dated on the 18th ultimo, in which he announces me to be the Member of Congress to whom he had referred, in his letter to Mr. Beverley of the 6th of June last. The duty which I owe to the public, and to myself, now compels me to publish to the world, the only conversation which I ever held with Gen. Jackson, upon the subject of the last Presidential election, prior to its termination.

In the month of December, 1824, a short time after the commencement of the Session of Congress, I heard, among other rumors then in circulation, that General Jackson had determined should he be elected President, to continue Mr. Adams in the office of Secretary of State. Although I felt certain he had never intimated such an intention, yet I was sensible that nothing could be better calculated, both to cool the ardor of his friends and inspire his enemies with confidence, than the belief that he had already selected *his chief competitor*, for the highest office within his gift. I thought General Jackson owed it to himself and to the cause in which his political friends were engaged, to contradict this report; and to declare that he would not appoint to that office the man, however worthy he might be, who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies. These being my impressions, I addressed a letter to a confidential friend in Pennsylvania, then and still high in office, and exalted in character, and one who had ever been the decided advocate of General Jackson's election, requesting his opinion and advice upon the subject. I received his answer, dated the 27th of December, 1824, upon the 29th, which is now before me, and which strengthened and confirmed my previous opinion. I then finally determined, either that I would ask Gen. Jackson myself, or get another of his friends to ask him—whether he had ever declared, he would appoint Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. In this manner, I hoped a contradiction of the report might be obtained from himself, and that he might probably declare it was not his intention to appoint Mr. Adams.

A short time previous to the receipt of the letter to which I have referred, my friend Mr. Markley and myself got into conversation, as we very often did, both before and after, upon the subject of the Presidential election, and concerning the person who would probably be selected by General Jackson, to fill the office of Secretary of State. I feel sincerely sorry, that I am compelled thus to introduce his name; but I do so, with the less reluctance, because it has already, without any agency of mine, found its way into the Newspapers, in connection with this transaction.

Mr. Markley adverted to the rumor which I have mentioned, and said it was calculated to injure the General. He observed that Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him, and that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election. That if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or General Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had pre-determined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift. And that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State.

I told Mr. Markley, that I felt confident Gen. Jackson would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State; because he was not in the habit of conversing upon the subject of the election, and if he were, whatever might be his secret intention, he had more prudence than to make such a declaration. I mentioned to him that I had been thinking, either that I would call upon the General myself, or get one of his other friends to do so, and thus endeavor to obtain from him a contradiction of the report; although I doubted whether he would hold any conversation upon the subject.

Mr. Markley urged me to do so; and observed if General Jackson had not determined whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause for us so to declare, upon his own authority: we should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams' men, and might fight them with their own weapons. That the western members would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability, that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the Government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for General Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favor.

A short time after this conversation, on the 30th December, 1824, (I am enabled to fix the time not only from my own recollection but from letters which I wrote on that day, on the day following, and on the 2d January, 1825,) I called upon General Jackson. After the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to take a walk with him; and whilst we were walking together upon the street I introduced the subject. I told him, I wished to ask him a question in relation to the Presidential election, that I knew he was unwilling to converse upon the subject; that therefore if he deemed the question improper, he might refuse to give it an answer. That my only motive in asking it was friendship for him, and I trusted he would excuse me for thus introducing a subject, about which I knew he wished to be silent.

His reply was complimentary to myself and accompanied with a request that I should proceed. I then stated to him, there was a report in circulation, that he had determined that he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, in case he were elected President, and that I wished to ascertain from him whether he had ever intimated such an intention. That he must at once perceive how injurious to his election, such a report might be. That no doubt there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among whom I thought Mr. Clay might be included, who were aspiring to that office: and if it were believed, he had already determined to appoint *his chief competitor*, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions, and those of their friends. That unless he had so determined, I thought this report should be promptly contradicted under his own authority.

I mentioned, it had already probably done him some injury, and proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation which I had held with Mr. Markley. I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay.

After I had finished, the General declared, he had not the least objection to answer my question. That he thought well of Mr. Adams, but had never said or intimated, that he would, or that he would not, appoint him Secretary of State. That these were secrets he would keep to himself—he would conceal them from the very hairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire. That if he should ever be elected President, it would be without solicitation and without intrigue upon his part. That he would then go into office perfectly free and untrammeled, and would be left at perfect liberty to fill the offices of the Government, with the men, whom at the time, he believed to be the ablest and the best in the country.

I told him that his answer to my question was such an one as I had expected to receive, if he answered it at all; and that I had not sought to obtain it, for my own satisfaction. I then asked him, if I were at liberty to repeat his answer. He said I was perfectly at liberty to do so to any person I thought proper. I need scarcely remark that I afterwards availed myself of the privilege. The conversation upon this topic here ended, and in all our intercourse since, whether personally, or in the course of our correspondence, General Jackson never once adverted to the subject, prior to the date of his letter to Mr. Beverly.

I do not recollect that General Jackson told me, I might repeat his answer to Mr. Clay and his friends; though I should be sorry to say he did not. The whole conversation being upon the public street, it might have escaped my observation.

A few remarks, and I trust I shall have done with this disagreeable business forever.

I called upon General Jackson, on the occasion, which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person. I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President, as you very well know. Until I saw General Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the 5th ult. and at the same time was informed by a letter from the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends, or that I had intended to propose to him terms of any kind from them, or that he could have supposed me to be capable of expressing the "opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Such a supposition, had I entertained it, would have rendered me exceedingly unhappy, as there is no man upon earth, whose good opinion I more valued, than that of General Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this impression, until after Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, it may be readily conjectured in what manner, my communication might have led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effect.

I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known, or even suspected, that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr. Clay, or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends, to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes; nor did I ever make any such proposition; and that I trusted I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger, upon such an occasion, as it was known General Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement, in order to remove any misconception, which may have been occasioned, by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the Editor, dated the 11th ultimo.

With another remark I shall close this communication. Before I held the conversation with General Jackson, which I have detailed, I called upon Major Eaton, and requested him to ask General Jackson whether he had ever declared or intimated, that he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, and expressed a desire, that the General should say, if consistent, with the truth, that he did not intend to appoint him to that office. I believed that such a declaration would have a happy influence upon the election, and I endeavored to convince him that such would be its effect. The Conversation between us was not so full, as that with General Jackson. The Major politely declined to comply with my request, and advised me to propound the question to the General myself, as I possessed a full share of his confidence.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lancaster, 8th August, 1827.

The following are the remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer, a liberal, but decided, Administration paper, on the letter of Gen. Jackson:

In preceding columns, we insert General Jackson's Reply to Mr. Clay's Address, published some weeks ago. The style is better than we have been accustomed to witness in the General's productions: and it is certainly more than we had anticipated on the present occasion. The General has redeemed his pledge, by giving up the name of Mr. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, as the Member of Congress who made to him the proposition to purchase the vote of Mr. Clay by merely promising the office of Secretary of State in reversion; and it remains to be seen what that gentleman, thus designated, has to say on this subject.

A statement appears in the last National Intelligencer of the health of Washington, the Capitol of the United States, compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; by which it appears that Washington is a very healthy city. The deaths there are said be one in fifty, while in Boston they are one in forty one—in New-York, one in thirty seven—in Philadelphia, one in thirty two; and in Baltimore, one in thirty eight. *Balt. Gaz.*

Self Defence.—The Loulsiana Journal intimates that Gen. *Jackson* will take a tour through the different states.

MARSHAL BULOW.

"Marshal Bulow, the Prussian General who brought up the army of reserve at Waterloo, and by whom the fate of that bloody day was decided, is now converted to Christ, has given up his military profession, and is prosecuting his missionary labors for souls through Europe, and this under the patronage of the continental Society in London, for the propagation of the gospel in Europe. The Marshal appeared in London, at the annual meeting of the Society, and gave them the different badges of warlike glory that he had obtained, desiring they might be devoted to the enlargement of the cause of mercy and truth in the world. He has the simplicity of a little child, whilst he possesses the most undaunted courage. He appears to be very eminently qualified for the work to which our God has appointed him. He is not only diligent in his work, but his usefulness is very great."

The eastern papers announce the death of the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, aged 85, 'the last of the revolutionary chaplains.' He was, says the Philadelphia Gazette, we presume the last of the regimental chaplains. In Philadelphia two venerable gentlemen survive, Bishop White and the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, both of whom are here ranked with the revolutionary chaplains. The former was chaplain of Congress, the latter of a flying camp.

About the year 1736, several clergymen, belonging to the Province of Virginia, in a frolic, made a tour into the interior of North Carolina, and *Christened* people of all ages and denominations, at a certain price per head. On their return they boasted of having made a *profitable trip of it.*

An extraordinary circumstance lately occurred to a lady of this town, says the *Stockport Advertiser*, which we think deserves a remark. She had suffered for some time under a lingering and dangerous illness, and though from age her hair had changed from black to gray, yet, incredible as the circumstance may appear, upon her restoration to health, it was discovered that her hair had undergone a second change of colour and again became black.

A dreadful accident happened a few days since at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. One of the cars laden with coal, which was on the rail-road, broke loose from the ropes, and ran with immense velocity down the declivity of the rail way, until it came to a precipice, over which it fell, killing and wounding several men who were at work beneath.

The Nantucket Journal contains an extract of a letter from Gallipolis, Ohio, describing a singular accident in a salt well. A person had been lowered to the bottom of the well a depth of 53 feet, for the purpose of making some repairs, when finding it dark, he called for a light. A candle was procured, and was lowered to the depth of about 20 feet, when the air of the well took fire. The person at the bottom was immediately drawn up—his hands and face much scorched, and his hair and whiskers consumed, but he is likely to survive the accident.

Floating Chapel.—An English paper says, that the British frigate Tees, has been recently dismasted and elegantly fitted up as a floating chapel for the accommodation of seamen, at the port of Liverpool. It is furnished with convenient seats to hold a congregation of eight hundred persons.

A young man in England, bitten by a mad cat, and on whom the hydrophœbia had manifestly appeared, was cured by the cauterization of the salival glands, by a red-hot iron.

A duel lately took place near Boston between two midshipmen of the U. S. Navy, named Young and Green, we know them both—Young is *green* and Green is *young*: had it been otherwise they could not have been so foolish. After firing three times, without ruffling a feather, they concluded to *shake hands* and make it up. A wag observed that most likely their hands were *shaking all the time.*

When Gen. Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. He was then desired to move, and in a few minutes, to move farther. The request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian then said, "Move farther;" to which the General replied, "I can move no farther." "Just so it is with us," said the chief; "you have moved us back to the water, and then asked us to move farther!"

English papers mention, that two Chinese ladies are exhibiting in London. Their feet are *three inches* long.

Indian War.—The Springfield (Illinois) Spectator, of the 18th ult. says: During the last week several persons have arrived at this place from Fevre river, and an express from Peoria, on his way to the Governor, as the bearer of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that county, in which they represent their exposed and defenceless situation, and request the Executive to call out the militia to their assistance.

Our information from Fevre river is, in substance, as follows:

The Agent of the Mines had required all the male inhabitants to quit their works and assist in fortifying the district. They concentrated at three points, and were erecting forts. No Indians had been seen or heard of, in the vicinity, since the 5th inst. General Samuel Whiteside, of Madison county, with a scouting party, was daily reconnoitering the country. He is an old Indian fighter, and it is very fortunate that he happens to be there. It was supposed the Indians were removing their women and children to the interior, preparatory to general hostilities. A party of between sixty and seventy, among whom was Col. Hamilton and Mr. Hogan, of this place, had left the Mines for the relief of Prairie Du Chieu, which was invested by the Indians. Gov. Cass, of the Michigan Territory, on his annual tour, arrived at the Mines, and stated that, from the marked difference in his reception by the Chiefs, from what it formerly had been, he had no doubt a war would ensue. He immediately proceeded down the river for St. Louis.

The Missouri Republican of the 12th inst. says, Gov. Cass arrived at St Louis on Tuesday morning, and an express was immediately sent to Gen. Atkinson, who arrived in town in the afternoon, and had a consultation with Gen. Clark and Gov. Cass; the result of which was, that six companies of the 1st, and the whole of the 6th Regiment, (including about fifteen hundred men) under the command of Gen. Atkinson, would immediately move up the river. We learn verbally, that four steam boats had been chartered to convey the troops; and as the Mississippi has lately risen so as to admit their passage over the rapids, they have probably arrived at Fevre river before this time.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A subaltern officer, who was in the British army at the attak on New-Orleans, has written a narrative of the campaign, which has been published in England. He concludes his description of the Battle of the 8th of January, which terminated so gloriously to our country; in the following words:

"The writer of this narrative, prompted by curiosity, rode to the front, where he saw, within the small compass of 500 yards, nearly 1000 bodies in British uniforms, and an American officer coolly smoking a segar and counting the slain. Grieved by this humiliating spectacle, he returned to the camp, and he gives the following picture of the agitated feelings of the soldiers.

"But the change of expression, visible there in every countenance, no language can pourtray. Only twenty hours ago, and all was life and animation; wherever you went; you were enlivened by the sound of merriment and raillery; while they expected attack was mentioned in terms indicative not only of sanguine hope, but of the most perfect confidence as to its result. Now gloom and discontent every where prevailed. Disappointment, grief, and indignation and rage succeeded each other in all bosoms; nay, so completely were the troops overwhelmed by a sense of disgrace, that, for a while, they retained their sorrow without so much as hinting at its cause. The loss of comrades was to the full as afflicting as the loss of honor; for out of more than 7000 men brought on this side into the field, no fewer than 2000 had fallen. Among these were two generals (for Gibbs survived his wound but a few hours) and many officers of courage and ability; besides which hardly an individual survived, who had not to mourn the loss of some particular and well-known companion.

Such is war. And such was the issue of this attempt, the last, we trust, that ever will be made on the territory of the United States with a British force. What would avail though we were to send double or triple the number; though we were to send 15,000 troops in place of 5000—or 30,000 instead of 10,000? A momentary success is all that we could ever expect; and this, too, only if we contrived to surprise the Americans. But they are now prepared for our reception. We pointed out to them, by our last invasion, the vulnerable points of their coast. These are now covered by fortifications; and we could scarcely ever land with safety on any part of the American shore."

Aaron Burr.—A recent letter from Georgetown, S. C. mentions, that Col. Aaron Burr was then in that place, his appearance indicating the last extremity of old age. He is probably on the verge of three score.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 28, 1827.

☞ The absence from home, of the Editor, during last week, will, he hopes, plead his apology for errors and deficiencies which may be discovered in this week's paper.

"Quiz," shall appear in our next; but we shall be obliged to omit the diagram, for want of a *cut* to represent it.

The proceedings of the Iredell Bible Society, shall be published in our next.

Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CLAY.

In preceding columns, will be found the statement of Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, the member of Congress who communicated with Gen. Jackson in relation to the intrigue alluded by the latter, in his letter to Mr. Beverly, between the friends of Messrs. Adams and Clay, pending the late Presidential election before the house of representatives. This statement will be found to corroborate that of Gen. Jackson, in all essential particulars. All that the Gen. has *asserted*, is substantiated by Mr. Buchanan; it now remains to be seen whether his *supposition* (that the communication was made to him with the knowledge of Mr. Clay, or his friends) will not be borne out by further developements, which may soon be expected.

The Courtland (Alabama) paper, boasts that the cotton in that neighborhood, had, in a few solitary instances, opened on the 25th of July. As far north as this, there were a number of bolls which had opened, as early as the 28th July, on more than one plantation in this (Rowan) county.

In the county of Hampshire, Massachusetts, a man mowed, in one minute, a swath 115 feet in length, and 8 feet in breadth; making 920 square feet. Another man mowed 892 square feet in the same time.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

Duplin.—Andrew Hurst, senate; Daniel Glisson and Joseph Gillespie, commons.

Granville.—James Nuttall, senate; John Glasgow, and John C. Taylor, commons.

New Hanover.—Thomas Devane, senate; William W. Jones and John Kerr, commons.

Sampson.—Hardy Royal, senate; David Underwood and Thomas Boykin, commons.

Haywood.—Thomas Love, senate; Benjamin S. Brittain, and James R. Love, commons.

State of the poll: for senate, Gen. Love 180, J. H. Walker 116; for commons, Britain 660, J. R. Love 556, Col. N. Edmonston 544.

Richmond.—Erasmus Love, senate; George Thomas, and Archibald McNair, commons.

Rockingham.—Ed. T. Broadnax, senate; Thos. Settle, and James Barnett, commons.

Bladen.—John Owen, senate; John T. Gilmour and J. J. McMillain, commons.

Carteret.—Nathan Fuller, senate; Otway Burns and David Borden, commons.

Jones.—Risden M'Daniel, senate; Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, commons,

Camden.—Willis Wilson, senate; Thos. Dozier and Thos. Fillet commons.

Pasquotank.—John L. Bailey senate; John Pool and Wm. J. Hardy, commons.

Craven.—Richd. D. Spaight, senate, without opposition: Charles Nelson and Lucas Benners, commons.

Caswell.—Bartlett Yancey, senate; John E. Lewis and C. D. Donoho, commons; all without opposition.

Onslow.—Gen. Edward Ward, senate; without opposition. Friederick Foy and Col. Edward Williams, commons.

Washington.—Samuel Davenport, senate; Wm. A. Rozman and A. N. Vail, commons.

Tyrell.—F. Davenport, senate; Daniel Bateman and John Beasley, commons.

Hertford.—David O. Askew, senate; B. J. Montgomery and John H. Wheeler, commons.

Martin.—Joseph Williams, senate, without opsition. Gabriel Stewart and Jesse Cooper, commons.

Hyde.—Benj. Sanderson, senate, John B. Jasper and Wallace Styron, commons.

Stokes.—Emanuel Shober, Senate; Jacob Salmons, and Elish Plummer, commons.

For *Congress*, in the Lincoln district, the vote was:

	Conner	*Henderson*
Lincoln county	1811	143
Mecklenburg	848	382
Cabarrus	523	177
	3182	702

In the Morganton district,

	Carson	*Vance*
Buncombe county,	661	1193
Rutherford - - - -	1320	554
Burke - - - - - -	1346	448
Haywood - - - -	865	224
	4192	2419

Majority for Carson - - - - - - - - - 1773.

In the Stokes district,

	Shepperd	*Brown*
Caswell county,	84	1161
Guilford - - - -	1650	600
Rockingham - -	900	428
Stokes - - - - -	1680	172
	4314	2361

Shepperd's majority - - - - - - - - 1953.

John Culpeper is elected to Congress from the Fayetteville district.

The vote, in the whole district, was: for Culpeper 2380, Cameron 1963, Gilchrist, 1409, Davis 14.

Wilmington district.—Gabriel Holmes is re-elected without opposition.

Halifax district.—Willis Alston had, we believe, no opponent.

In *Tennessee*, Col. John Bell has been elected to Congress from the Nashville district, by a majority of 1024 over Felix Grundy, Esq. Both these gentlemen are devoted friends to Jackson.

Col. Jas. K. Polk is re-elected over Mr. Bramlett, by a majority of 1484. Jas. C. Mitchell, Jacob C. Isaacs, and Robert Desha, are also elected to Congress.

The *Cape Fear Recorder*, in criticising the address of Judge Murphey, delivered at Chapel Hill, at the late commencement of the University, gives the following sketch of the character and talents of *Richard Caswell*, and *Abner Nash*, who, in their day, were among the distinguished men of North-Carolina:

Richard Caswell, we supposed to be devoid of literary abilities of a high order. In mere composition, we ascribed to him, that ability, which is conveyed in the expression, a business-style.

Soundness of judgment and clearness of discernment were the conspicuous features of his understanding; and these qualities distinguished him, in his various pursuits, for which he was fitted rather by the versatility, than the greatness of his talents. These however were undoubtedly of a high order. Although he did not excite emotions of admiration, he uniformly commanded respect, as an advocate, as a judge, as a soldier and as a statesman. A remarkable fact, was related to us of Governor Caswell, about the year 1788. We were informed, that he committed to memory, the whole of Blackstone's Commentaries, so as to be able, always to cite passages verbatim. Such a fact, may be considered as evidence, of powers of memory, rarely found in combination, with such solidity of judgment as he possessed.

Towards the close of the revolutionary war, destiny became unpropitious to his fame; and the establishment of that independence, which was the consummation of his wishes, was, with him, the epoch of domestic misfortune and overwhelming distress. His last days, clouded by bitter and heart rending calamity, awakened the sympathy, of his friends and drew forth the regrets, of his political enemies.*

As a writer, we never knew Abner Nash referred to, with censure or with praise; and we supposed, that he held no rank, in the attainments of literature, with those, over whom he towered in legislative debate. His peculiar genius, seemed to us, almost incompatible with that, which leads to elegance, or even eloquence in writing; and his style in oratory, seemed too strongly marked, to admit of being varied by exertion or reflection.

The elocution of Abner Nash, was impetuous; his language forcible even to ruggedness; his illustrations rough drawn; and his style diffusive; and always disdainful of ornament. Such a style, is described by Aristotle, as adapted to deliberative rhetoric; and he says of it that it "closely resembles those shaded paintings, which are seen to more advantage, at a distance, the coarser and more confused they are." Our idea of Nash's genius and oratory, may, however, be best conveyed by comparing them, to those representations in statuary, of which the objects, at an elevated distance exhibit features chiselled out, with minute exactness, but which on close inspection, appear almost shapeless.

In painting and in sculpture, however, the artist seems to derive from science, the rules which enable him to increase proportions, according to distance, whereas neither writing nor eloquence, can be subjected to like rules. Hence a marked character is generally to be discerned, in all the intellectual displays of the same mind. This was the case, with Fisher Ames and with Governeur Morris; so it is, in our own State, with Chief Justice Taylor; and most of our readers, may have observed the same quality, in the copious and energetic eloquence of Mr. John D. Toomer.

All whom we have heard speak of Nash, have expressed admiration of his eloquence. We recollect to have conversed with a friend, who had an opportunity in 1784, 5, and 6, of comparing our eminent men, with those of our sister state of South-Carolina. In his judgment, we lost nothing in the comparison, except with regard to John Rutledge. To him, our informant assigned a higher station, than to any of our orators. We do not believe, however, that he ascribed to him a loftier genius than to Nash, but that he considered his mind, more plastick and multiform.

Abner Nash was an extraordinary man. In private life he stole upon every heart and every social circle, by the suavity of his manners, and by the insinuation of his address. On the great field of public contention, he prevailed, not only by his eloquence, but by fertility of expedient, by force and by subtlety.

* His son was lost at sea, but for some time, an opinion prevailed, that the vessel in which he embarked, was captured, by an Algerine Corsair. In consequence, he went to Charleston, South-Carolina, to obtain information; and he experienced, in that city, all the attention due to his public character and his private virtues, softened by the compassionate sympathy, which his affliction inspired.

Gold.—The Greensboro' (North Carolina) Patriot, of the 18th inst. says: Mr. Jonathan Anthony, living 9 miles South of this Town, shewed us some Gold, yesterday, found on his farm; some of the pieces would weigh one pennyweight and was very pure. Mr. Anthony informs us that he has dug very little and that he finds the precious metal within two feet of the surface of the earth.

Jackson Dinner.—A dinner was lately given at Lexington, Kentucky, in honor of Gen. Jackson, (and no doubt, intended as a set off to that previously given to Mr. Clay at the same place,) which was attended by about *four thousand* persons. Among those present, were the Governor, and Lieut. Governor, Wm. T. Barry, late Lieut. Governor, Judge Shannon, Hon. Thomas P. Moore, Judge Haggin, and John Pope, Esq. formerly a member of the Senate of the United States, and *brother in-law* of John Quincy Adams. The company were addressed by Messrs. *Pope* and *Barry*, and a preamble and resolutions, favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, were adopted. *Ral. Star.*

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Observer of 18th inst.

By the arrival at this port of the Brandt, from Havre, French papers to the 5th July and Liverpool dates to the 30th June, have been received.

Gen. Lafayette has been elected a Deputy from the Department of Seine and Marne. This event caused much rejoicing among the liberal party; but the ministry gave out that if he were elected, the censorship of the press should be re established. Accordingly, on the very day after, an ordinance of the king appeared, imposing the former odious shackles upon the press. In the present state of public feeling in France, the return of this veteran of liberty to political life, may well alarm the court party, but new restrictions on the freedom of the press cannot be expected to allay popular excitement.

Hostilities between France and Algiers had commenced, and a French fleet was preparing at Toulon. The bombardment of Algiers was considered as certain.

The Paris papers announce positively, that decisive orders had been issued by Russia, France and England, in conformity with previous arrangements, to unite their respective fleets and put an end to the hostilities between the Turks and Greeks. The assertion that Russia would interfere in any event with a large land force, is still repeated in the French papers. Rumors had reached Paris from Constantinople, that Lord Cochrane had obtained a decisive victory over a Turkish fleet, but no authentic account had been received. The Acropolis, or citadel of Athens is said to have surrendered on the 2d of June—and that through the interference of the French and English, the garrison had been permitted to retire unmolested by the Turks, and that Col. Fabvier had safely reached a British ship of war.

Norfolk, (Va. August 7.—The French man of war which anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday morning, is the Corvette Sylphyde, Capt. Espiauv, from a cruise, and 11 days from Port au Prince. Crew all in good health. We hear that she will come up to the bite of Craney Island the first fair wind.

We learn by this arrival that every thing was tranquil at Port au Prince since the execution consequent on the late conspiracy. *Beacon.*

The Markets.

Fayetteville, August 16.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 8 50 to 9 30; Corn, 50 a 55; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, 75 a 00 per bushel. *Observer.*

A lot of 162 bales of Cotton, belonging to Major Robinson, of Richmond county, sold yesterday at $9 20 pr cwt. We quote the price at from $8 50 to $9 20. *Journal 15th inst.*

Charleston, August 13.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10; whiskey, 32 to 33; apple brandy, 35 a 37; beeswax, 24 a 26; bacon, 7 to 8; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 41; Turks Island 70; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9¾; Coffee, 12 to 16; molasses, 34 a 33; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 58 a 92; flour 5½ to 5¾.

Cotton.—The small lots of Uplands which drop in, find purchasers at our quotations, which are the same as last week. We hear of no transactions in Sea Islands. A few bales of Santees brought 17 cents.

Exchange on England—9½ a 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 17c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 5½ to 6 per cent; discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Camden, August 18.—Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, 50 a 55; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5½ to 6 wheat, 88 cts. to $1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Norfleet, of Person county, on the 28th ultimo. Mrs. Jacobina Milner, at the advanced age of 82 years.

In Lincolnton, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Reed, on the 14th inst. Mr. Samuel Sharpe, in the 65th year of his age, a native of Pennsylvania, but for more than 30 years a citizen of this state. He was an honest, upright man, and a good citizen.

Near Murfreesborugh, Tennessee, on the 23d ult. Mr. Richard Rauson, formerly of this state, and a soldier of the Revolution, in the 75th year of his age.

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. *July*, 1827.

Estate of Jacob Goble, sen.

HAVING qualified, at August term, 1827, of Rowan County Court, as Executors on the estate of Jacob Goble sen. deceased, we desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them legally authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

FREDERICK COPE,
GODFREY RATTS.

August 20, 1827. 3t79

House and Lot for Sale,

OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises. JOHN H. HENLEY.

August 25th, 1827. 6t82

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1827. 44

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75tf

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received. And having erected a new and extensive *SHOP* at his old stand, on Main street, a few doors south-west of the Court-House, in the town of *Lincolnton*, N. C.; and also a *Blacksmith's* Shop, with the addition of *Trimmers* and *Harness Makers*;—is prepared to finish work complete at his own shop. He warrants his work to be done well, and in the neatest and most fashionable style, not to be surpassed in any part of the surrounding country.

REPAIRING, of every description, in the above line, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, July 3d, 1827. 3t77

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, at Lexington, N. C. on Friday evening, the 10th inst. a dark gray *Mare*, young with foal, 16 hands high, has two small knots just above each eye, which are plainly to be seen on examination; also a scar on her left hind leg, just above the hoof; the bone of her tail has been cut; she had, when she went away, a tolerably long switch tail, white at the end; no other marks recollected. I am led to believe she was stolen, as the limo to which she was tied was *cut*. I will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the thief and mare, or *ten dollars* for the mare alone, and all reasonable expenses paid.

DAVID WAGGONER.

August 14, 1827. 3t78

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD W LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all who are acquainted with it to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.

Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beaties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood, there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dweling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.

Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. 6t77

July 20th, 1827. GEO. LOCKE.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of *Land*, or so much thereof as will satisfiy the *taxes* due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, *to wit*: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Wattauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

SAM'L. McD. TATE, *Sheriff*.

July 31st, 1827 6t80

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C. a *Negro Man* who says he belongs to Thomas Aliwine, of Newbury District, S. C. and that he left his owner in July last. He is about 35 years old, black, thick lips, common size, very lean, and has a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, *Jailor*.

Salisbury, August 18, 1827. 76

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is *DICK*; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to David Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

7t81 G. DICKERSON, *Jailor*.

Rutherfordton, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor*.

May 31st, 1827. 65

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor*.

Morganton, N. C. June 25th, 1827. 68

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827 PHILO WHITE,

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow *vs.* William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3mt81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Martin and others, *vs.* Peter Watson and wife, and others: Petition for partition. It appearing to the court, that Peter Watson and wife Ellenor, David Martin, Thomas Martin, James Martin, and Foster and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this state,—Ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions for said county, to be held at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. t77

Test: J. ERWIN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Lewis McHan *vs* Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hansel and others, *vs.* Henry Sadler's administrators and others: petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sadler, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given, by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken, *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, *vs.* Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summoned Burrel Wells and others, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, *vs.* Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a still. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz, *vs.* Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgement by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. Mac Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Huson and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, *vs.* Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife: It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. t80 VARDRY McBEE, *c. c.*

THE DEPARTED.

Oh! sacred star of evening tell
In what unseen celestial sphere,
The spirits of the perfect dwell,
Too pure to rest in sadness here;
Roam they the chrystal field of light,
O'er paths by feet of angels trod
Their robes with heavenly splendor bright,
Their home—the paradise of God?

Soul of the just! and can'st thou soar
Amidst the radiant orbs sublime,
When life's illusive scene is o'er,
And all the griefs of changeful time?
And can'st thou join the blissful choir,
Thro' heaven's high dome the song to raise;
When seraphs strike the golden lyre
In ever-during notes of praise?

Oh who would heed the chilling blast
That blows o'er life's eventful sea,
If doom'd to hail, its perils past,
The bright wave of eternity;
And who the sorrows would not bear
Of such a fleeting world as this,
When faith displays, beyond its care,
So bright an entrance into bliss.

I WON'T BE A NUN.

Now, is it not a pity, such a pretty girl as I,
Should be sent to a Nunnery, to pine away and die,
But I won't be a Nun, no I won't be a Nun,
For I'm so fond of pleasure, that I cannot be a Nun.

I'm sure I cannot tell what the mischief I have done,
But my mother often tells me, that I must be a Nun.
But I won't be Nun, &c.

I could not bear confinement, it would not do for me,
For I like to go a shopping, and to see what I can see,
So I won't be a Nun, &c.

I love to hear men flatter, love fashionable clothes,
I love music and dancing, and chatting with the beaus,
And I won't be a Nun, &c.

So mother don't be angry now, but let your daughter be,
For the Nuns would not like to have, a novice wild as me,
So I won't be a Nun, &c.

The kind of a WIFE which every man of sense would prefer.

"I'd have her reason all her passions sway,
Easy in company—in private gay;
Coy to a fop, to the deserving free—
Still constant to herself, and true to me:
I'd have the expression of her thoughts be such,
She should not seem reserved, nor talk too much;
Her conduct regular—her mirth refined—
Civil to strangers—to her neighbors kind."

Prognostics of the weather, indicated by birds and other animals.

A German writer, whose work is noticed in the "Bulletin des Sciences," says that birds, and some animals have a foresight of the changes of the weather. The feathers of birds are electrical to a high degree, and he ascribes to this their sensibility to a change in the atmosphere. He gives the following indications, among others.

Signs of fair weather.—When swallows fly very high (because flies are then high in the air;) ravens and hawks make more noise than usual; wrens sing from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M. (their song after these hours announces rain;) glow-worms are stirring in the evening; insects and flies sport in the air after sunset; bats show themselves late; spiders weave their nets quietly, and extend them much.

Signs of rain.—When ducks and geese plunge into the water, shake themselves, and make a noise; swallows fly low; domestic fowls, partridges and small birds sport in the sand; cocks crow immediately after sunset; larks, sparrows, linnets and robins sing or make a noise in the morning; peacocks and owls cry louder and more frequently than usual in the night; sheep and goats skip about, and quarrel; hogs play and scatter about their food; cats rub their head and ears; dogs become restless, scratch the ground, and growl in barking; foxes bark; frogs croak more than usual; bats do not leave their retreats in the evening; spiders work but little, and make short threads; flies bite the legs of horses and cattle, and fly about tumultuously; fish are disturbed. *Hampshire Gazette.*

MISERIES OF SICKNESS.

It is to wake up in the morning, get half-dressed, and go to bed again on finding that your body is not disposed to locomotion. It is to see your servant enter with your boots nicely polished, and to feel that his labour has been *bootless*. It is to have the whole family rush into your room, screaming, "What's the matter?" It is to receive a visit from your doctor, to see him prop his nose with his cane, shake his head ominously, and take his lancet out of his jacket pocket. It is to have your windpipe choaked with pills, and your palate in open rebellion against portions. It is to have your eyes filled with camphor, and your nose with hartshorn. It is to answer the same question fifty times a day, and to see the faces of all your friends dressed for the occasion, in sympathetic sadness. It is to hear all their voices pitched to a whining and melancholy tune, when you know they all will forget your suffering the moment they quit your presence. It is to be fed with a spoon, and to wax lean upon panada. It is to have the cat to jump on your bed and to parade leisurely about without your being able to throw her out of the window. It is to have some dissipated old musquito make a banquet from your nose, and to be too feeble to object him. It is to let your beard grow until you look as venerable as the goat of Shreckhorn. It is to have your eyes look like old bulletts, and your cheeks like leather breeches. And finally, if you die, it is to be spoken well of by every body, and to have your name misprinted in the newspapers.

To cure consumption.—In May, gather the flowers of the thorn-bush; boil 2 bunches of them in half a pint of milk; let it stand till about milk-warm; drink it the first thing, and take a walk immediately afterwards. The flowers will be fit for use all the year, if well sprinkled with salt, and put into an earthern pan or preserving jar, from which the air is carefully excluded.

Fever and ague.—Take 2 ounces of Peruvian bark, 2 of powdered cloves, and 1 of cream of tartar; mix them together; divide the composition into 12 equal doses; and take one dose every morning, noon and night, till the complaint is checked; then one every morning till the whole is taken. Each dose may be taken in a glass of any kind of spirituous liquor, mixed with water.

MARRIAGE.

Nature and Nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affection is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our softer self. Misfortune losses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the narrow road to self aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illumined by a clearer light.

LONG LIFE.

He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. The felicity of human life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or object, which keeps awake and enlivens all our powers. Our happiness consists in the pursuit, much more than in the attainment of any temporal good. Rest is agreeable; but it is only from preceding labors that rest acquires its true relish. When the mind is suffered to remain in continued inaction, all its powers decay. It soon languishes and sickens; but the pleasures which it proposed to obtain from rest, and in tediousness and insipidity. To this, let that miserable set of men bear witness, who, after spending a great part of their life in active industry, have retired to what they fancied was to be a pleasing enjoyment of themselves, in wealthy inactivity and profound repose; where they expected to find an elysium, they have found nothing but a dreary and comfortless waste. Their days have dragged on with uniform languor; with the melancholy, remembrance, often returning, of the cheerful hours they passed, when they were engaged in the honest business and labors of the world.

Introduction of Side-Saddles into England.

Richard II. at the early age of sixteen, had married (1382) the sister of the Emperor Wincenslaus, whose many virtues acquired for her the appellation of Good Queen Anne; but she is perhaps more celebrated for having introduced the use of side-saddles into England, before which time the ladies rode astride like men.

It is a custom in Turkey, by way of reproach, to black the front of those houses the inhabitants of which are notorious for *tale-bearing, propagating falsehood, &c.* If that were the case with us, what a disimal figure some of our houses would make.

POTATOE BEER.

Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, has recently discovered, by chemical experiment, that the sweet matter of the Sweet Potatoe, is analogous to molasses or the saccharum of malt. The resemblance to the latter is so remarkable, that the Doctor was led to boil a wort, made from potatoes, of proper spissitude, with a due quantity of hops, about two hours. It was then cooled and yeast added, and it appeared exactly as if malt had been used. And after it was cooled and cleared, its flavor, was that of ale made from malt. The Doctor computes that five bushels of potatoes would produce as much wort as three bushels of malt; and that the residue of the potatoes would be worth half as much for feeding cattle.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles.—M. Le Dr. Record, sen. discovered, during a long residence in America, which he considers a sure mode of preventing mischief from such biten. "It is sufficient," he says, "to pour a few drops of tincture of cantharides on the wound, to cause a redness and visication; not only is the poison rendered harmless, but the stings of the reptiles are removed with the epidermis that the blister raises."

Flocks perish; relations die; friends are not immortal; you will die yourself: but I know one thing alone that is out of the reach of fate, and that is the judgment which is passed upon the dead.

Praise the fineness of the day when it is ended; praise a woman when you have known her; a sword when you have proved it; a maiden after she is married; the ice when once you have crossed it; and the liquor after it is drunk.

Method goes far to prevent trouble in business; for it makes the task easy, hinders confusion, saves abundance of time, and instructs those that have business depending, what to do, and what to hope.—*Wm. Penn's Works.*

Shame is a great restraint upon sinners at first; but that soon falls off; and when men have once lost their innocence, their modesty is not like to be long troublesome to them. For impudence comes on with vice, and grows up with it. Lesser vices do not banish all shame and modesty; but great and abominable crimes harden men's foreheads, and make them shameless. When men have the heart to do a very bad thing, they seldom want the face to bear it out. *Tillotson.*

"By love directed, and in mercy meant,
Are *trials* suffered and *afflictions* sent,
To stem impetuous passion's furious tide;
To curb the insolence of prosp'rous pride;
To wean from earth, and bid our wishes soar
To that blest clime where pain shall be no more;
Where wearied virtue shall for refuge fly,
And every tear be wiped from every eye."

A gentleman in Honduras (a British colony) had the misfortune to be brought into one of the courts of the colony, and sentenced, in an action of scandal, for having spoken rather too freely against his neighbor. After bowing to the sentence of the court he very drily addressed the clerk and said that, "as he had been fined for speaking, might he be allowed to think?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he replied "Why then I *think* the person who has prosecuted me as great a scoundrel as ever he was."

Two cotton wagons meeting on the road to Augusta, Georgia, the following dialogue took place between the drivers:

"What's *Cotton* in Augusta?" says the one with a load. "*Cotton!*" says the other. The inquirer, supposing himself not to be understood, repeats. "What's *cotton* in Augusta?" "It's *cotton*," says the other. "I know that," says the first; "but what is it?" "Why," says the other, "I tell you it is *cotton: Cotton is cotton* in Augusta, and every where else, that ever I heard of." "I know that, as well as you," says the first, "but what does *cotton* bring in Augusta?" "Why, it brings nothing there, but every body brings *cotton*." "Look here, friend," says the first wagoner, with an oath, "you had better leave the state; for I'll be d——d if you don't know too much for Georgia."

He who thinks more of the manner than of the matter of a speaker, will never profit by his words.